FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

Trinity Church in this city was destroyed by fire about 1 o clock this morning, together with a large boarding house adjoining. The loss, which is heavy has not yet been ascertained. DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

Our Own Reporter. SENATE ... ALBANY, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

SENATE... ALBANT, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

THE SENATE WANTS TO VISIT NEW TORK.

The Hudson River Railroad Company sent up an invitation for the Legislature to use their road in the event of its accepting the invitation of the Governors of the Alms-House of New York to visit their Institution.

Mr. Crosst, after the reading of the invitation, moved a concurrent resolution that the Legislature do adjourn over from this afternoon till Monday, in order to accept the invitation of the Governors. Laid on the table, but was subsequently called up, when Messrs. Z. Clark and Bishor opposed its adoption.

Mr. Whitner thought it would be better to adjourn over from to morrow afternoon till Tuesday morning, and moved an amendment to that effect. After debabe, the resolution was adopted. The vote was 14 to 14. This gave the decision to the President, who said that although he was generally opposed to the Legislature taking a recess, yet as there appeared to be a general disposition that the Legislature should visit the New York charitable in stitutions, and become better acquainted with the necessities and management of those institutions, he would vote in the aftirmative.

To incorporate the New York Inventors Association.
To incorporate the Yonkers Savings Bank.
The bill to allow Banks to discount on their surplus.
The bill unthorizing others than Overseers of the Poor to prosecute for violations of the Excise law.

BLOOMINGDALE SQUARE.

Mr Barr presented a petition from several citizens of New York asking, that Bloomingdale square may be closed.

THE SOLDIERS OF 1812. THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr Spencer presented a memorial, asking for an appropriation to liquidate the claims of certain soldiers who served in the war of 1812. The claimants now number upward of 1,300, 295 of whom have been certified to by the Commissary General. The claims average about \$50 to each man.

The Jonathas Lemmos Case.

Mr. Dickinson sent up a petition, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, asking that the Attorney-General be directed, with such counsel as he may associate with him, to take charge of this case on behalf of the State, and to make provision for their payment—the people being properly a party to the suit. It was entitled, "The People, "ex. rel., Lowes Napoleon vs. Jonathan Lemmon." The petition is signed by Wm. C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, Chas. A. Dana, E. D. Culver, and others.

The Senate were engaged the quater part of the Session in the consideration of Claim bliss. Some thirty of this character were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Hercarss brought in a hill authorizing the Common Conneil of Brooklyn to open Fifth av. from Flatbush

Months of the Authorities of Brooklyn to anticipate next year's annual tax to the amount of \$11,000, for the purpose of defraying certain expenses of the Fire Department.

Illy Telegraph. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The consideration of private bills was resumed.
Progress was reported on the bill for the relief of Wm.
Niles of Long Island memory.
The New York Tax bill was reported complete.
Mr. Brooss introduced a bill relative to Bloomingdalesource.

square
Along debate too place as to printing the reports relative to Albany Bridge.

ASSEMBLY-WEDSESDAY, P. M.

TRIED EXADING OF BILLS.

To amend the charter of the village of Perry
Changing the name of the town of Morris, in Otsego Co., to Hil-

To smend the charter of the village of Perry.
Changing the name of the town of Morria, in Otsego Co., to Hillington
To amend the charter of the Gesaite Insurance Co., and to authorize that Company to change its place of business.
Mr. Cowalling moved to recommit the bill with instructions to insert a provision requiring the Company to conform to the requirements of the act of last session in reference to the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies.
After giving his reasons for the motion, claiming that this Company, if it goes to New York, should, like others in that City, have a cash capital, he withdrew the motion, stating he would vote against the bill.
Mr. CLISTON renewed the motion. Carried, 44 to 33.
Mr. CROUNTON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was passed the bill to amend the charter of the Schoharie Kill Bridge Co.
A long debate ensued, when Mr. Warm moved the previous question, which was on the motion to reconsider. Order d, and motion lost—Ayes 37, Noos 62.
Mr. Ward moved a recess to 7 P. M. Lost—Ayes 37, Nocs 68.

Note 68.

Mr. Granam moved an adjournment. Lost.
To surbories the Watertown and Rome Reilriss 09, to indorse and narrance the bods of the Pordam and Watertown Railriss. 09.

Jir. Beachiert moved a recommitted on the ground that he doubted the right of the Legislature to make any such

he doubted the right of the Legislature to make any sucuenserment.

Mr. Peters explained the objects of the bill, and said
that every one interested was satisfied with it. Under
there circumstances the committee had reported the bill.

Mesers. Boardman, J. E. Willis and Littlejohn
sustained the bill.

Mr. Bennett withdrew his motion, and the bill passed.
Relative to the construction of railroads in cities.

Mr. Wand called up the resolution that no member shall
speak over fifteen minutes, nor more than once on any one
subject. He then moved to make it five minutes.

Mr. Richards moved ten minutes. Carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

An invitation was received from the Hudson River
Railroad Co. to travel in their cars to New York. Adj.

THERSDAY, March 30, 1854.
To release the Fishkill and Beekman Plankroat Company in
the construction of part of their road, and for other purposes. The construction of part of their road, and for other purposes.

[Assembly bill, and gives the authority stated in title: also allows the erection and maintenance of three tolligates, and declares walld acts in organizing.]

Allowing the inhabitants occupying lands on the line of the Callicon and Cohecton Turnylae to be assessed for highway laborupon and Turnylae to be assessed for highway laborupon.

licen and Cohecton Turpuse to be accessed in agency assessment Turpuse.

[Senate bill; object stated in title.]
To incorporate the George Giv Library.
Assembly bill, makes a body corporate of Alvin Bronson, James Platt, George H. McWhorter, Henry Fitzbugh, Edwin W. Clarke, John B. Edwards, James Brown, and De Witt C. Littlejohn, for the purpose.]

A joint resolution was received from the Senate, that the Legislature take a recess from Friday evening to Thursday morning following. It was laid over under the rule.

rule.

Mr. Warn reported complete the Senate bill to reduce the expenses of opening, widening and otherwise improving streets, parks, &c., in New York. It was then ordered to a third reading.

Relative to the support of the poor in the County of Schemestady.

Assembly bill, and designates the manner of electing assembly this good officers | To enable the Myrile av. and Jamaica Plankroad Company to box-

money and locate toil gates Senate bill; object stated in title] athorizing the Supervisors of the town of Plattsburgh to lease

als property.

Assembly bill: object stated in title.]
o enable the Seneca and Wayne Plank road Co. to rem

To enable the Senece and Wayne Pane rose to to remove one of their tell sates.

[Assembly bill, and authorizes the Company to change he ficuation of a toll gate |
To artheries the Common Council of the City of Hadson to borow many to erect a City Hall.

[Senate bill, and authorizes the loan of \$15,000.]

To authorize the village of Port Jervis to hold an election to have village officers.

[Assembly bill] election to be held 9th of May]

[Assembly bill] election to be their stationary of the County of

o regulate the salary of the District-Astorney of the County of

Senate bill allows a salary of \$100 in lieu of compen-

sation now allowed!

Mr. Barre, (Whig) of Montgomery, rose to a question of privilege, and said he was reported in The New York Flerald and New York Times as opposing the bill to charter the New York Turnversin. He was not opposed to that bill, nor had he spoken on the subject of the

bill that day.

Mr. Backus said be presumed the mistake was the printer s. It was undoubtedly himself referred to, and he was willing to take the responsibility.

Authorising the Surrogate of the County of Genesee to lause letters of administration upon the estate of John Blackenith, detending the Surrogate of the Surroy of the Stackenith of the Surroy of Surroy o

Assembly bill object stated in title.]

cased.

Assembly bill, object stated in title.]
Authorizing the Controller to accertain whether any mistake was made in the atvertisement of certain lots sold to Peter Smith.

Senate bill, object stated in title.]
Amending the act for the protection of ademaiks along highways.
[Senate bill, imposes a fine of \$1 for driving teams on such sidewalks.]

To erect a new county from the countles of Steaben. Chemang and Tompkins, by the name of Schuyler and to siter the town lines of Stradford and Wayne, in the County of steaben, to erect the town of Yan Esten, and amen parts of the town of Eric and Catharine to the town of Cayuta, in the County of Chemang.

Assembly bill, object stated in title.]

Mr. Jor moved that the bill be recommitted for specific amendment, striking out a part of the town of Hector. Tompkins Co., from being included in the new county. He said the resident of the east part of that town remonstrated strongly against being included in the new county, and it would be unjust to force them into it. Lost.

Mr. Williams moved an amendment to strike out the towns of Tyrone and Grange, and also such parts of the towns of Fradford and Wayne, all in Steuben Co., included in the new county. Lost.

Mr. Rashalt moved to exclude the towns of Cheming County. Lost.

Mr. Williams moved to exclude the town of Wayne,

Mr. Williams moved to exclude the town of Wayne

Steuben County. Lost.

Mr. Perens moved a reconsideration of the vote on excluding a portion of the town of Hector, Tompkins County.

Lost.

Mr. Joy moved an additional section, providing for obtaining an expression of the people on the location of the public baildings.

Mr. Conkling moved the previous question, cutting off amendments. Carried, and the bill passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Incorporating the New York Dry Dock Company.

Consolidating the New York School laws.

To sreet the County of Schuyler.

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE MAINE LAW TO BE VETOED.

The Governor has announced to me his intention to veto the prohibitory law. I have no doubt he has

outfit forgot to go. It seems Mr. Samuel Medary, of Ohio, was one of these gentlemen, who took \$9,000 out The opponents of the Nebraska bill here are at a loss to understand the votes of Gerrit Smith and Mr. Haves of your State, on the incidental questions arising in the House which have a bearing on this question. They seem to study to vote to thwart the purposes of those who would defeat the bill. We cannot imagine that either of these gentlemen mean any such thing as this, but it is nevertheless true that

place between the parties, and you may rely on it the af-

The Star says the House Committee on Post Offices has agreed to report a bill increasing the compensation of Postmasters ten per cent on the commissions now received—the Postmaster General being given discretionary power for increasing compensation at distributing and

in circulation. The difficulty had not, however, been adjusted at 4

ing. The police are on the look out for the parties.

XXXIIId CONGRESS FIRST SERSION

see, in favor of securing religious freedom to Americans in foreign countries.

Mr. BADGER presented the memorial (to which he referred some days ago) of forty-one citizens of North Carolina against the passage of the Nebraska bill. He said that of the forty one signatures seventeen bore the name of White, and he was satisfied they were members of the highly respectable Society of Friends. The memorialists oppose the bill on the supposition that there is some provision in it, involving a breach of National faith. He believed that the memorialists were all reasonable and just men; and he had no doubt but that they were all at this time perfectly satisfied that they were wrong in their opinion of the oill. pinion of the oill.

A bill for the relief of John Gurman, was reported and

The Senate then took up the Deficiency bill.

The question pending was on Mr. Badger's amendment to repeal that part of the printing law which directs that any printing ordered by both Houses shall be executed by the printer of that house which first orders it, and providing that hereaftereach printer shall do the printing ordered by his own House, and that the printing of the departments shall be equally divided between the two printers.

Mr BAYARD moved an amendment, providing that after the 4th of March next the printing act shall be repealed. He said he was in favor of the Government Printing Office.

after the 4th or March next the printing act saint to be pealed. He said he was in favor of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. FITZPATRICK opposed Mr. Badger's amandment. It was entirely out of place on this Deficiency bill. It would moreover increase the annual cost of the public printing. He was free to admit that under the law as it now stood there were embarrassments and difficulties in disposing of the printing between the two printers. The law ought to be amended, but not by increasing the cost of the public printing. The law provided for the election of a printer by each house, still it was founded upon the hypethesis that the same person was to be chosen by both houses. The law provided that whenever both houses should order the printing of the same decument it was to be executed by the printer to that house first ordering the same. A case of much difficulty had already arisen. The first or mechanical part of the Patent Office Report had been first ordered to be printed by the Senate and had been sent to the Senate printer. The second or agricultural part had been first ordered to be printed by the House, and the question had arisen whether both parts were not one part. Both parties claimed the work. That was a judicial inquiry and had not yet been determined. The matter was not and ought not to be decided in this way. He would favor perhaps any amendment which would not involve increase of expense to the Government.

Mr. WELLER thought this amendment was nothing

erment.

Mr WELLER thought this amendment was nothing more than that each House shall have control of its own printing, that the Senate printer shall execute the Senate's printing and the House printer the House printing. Under the law the Senate estensibly had a printer, but under certain circumstancee, by tricking or otherwise, it might be the case that all the Senate printing would pass from the control of the Senate and of its printer into other hands. So long as the Senate had the right to elect its own printer, it ought to have the right of directing what printing he shall execute. How could the Senate concede the right to the House or to any others to decide what printing shall be done and how much of it shall be erecuted by the Senate printer? There was no propriety in uniting the two offices. The House might as well assume to control the Senate's Sergeant at Arms. There ought not to be, as it was known there had been, any contest between the two Houses or its officers as to who should first order the printing to be done.

Mr. BAYARD withdrew his ameniment. He advocated the pending one. Unless it were adopted there would be at all times an undignified scramble as to which House should give the most printing to its officer. He was opposed to the whole system. It was corrupt and corrupting. It was corrupting best ow this patronage on political pagers. He was in favor of having a Government them to bestow their first and most vigilant attention on

opposed to the whole system. It was corrupting to be ow this patronage on political papers. He was in favor of having a Government printing office, wholly disconnected from the newspaper

cal papers. He was in favor of having a Government printing office, wholly disconnected from the newspaper press.

Mr. HUNTER said he would vote for the amendment. He had no doubt that it would add to the expense of printing, but to a sum nothing like what had been supposed. Unless this amendment be adopted the Senate would have to engage in a scramble in relation to disposing of the printing. Under the present law it is in the power of the Departments to say who shall have the printing of Congress, whether it shall be given to the Senate or the House printer, and it ought to have the right to send its own printing to its own office. How had it been with two important documents? A Senator from Pennsylvania moved to print some copies of an abstract of the census. The motion was referred to the Committee on Printing. That Committee reported adversely upon that motion, but together with the House Committee, agreed upon printing another abstract of the census. That report of the Joint Cenmittee was made to the Hodse on the 12th of January, and the printing of 100,000 copies was ordered. The roport was not made to the Senate until the 16th, when the House had already ordered the printing.

Mr. HAMLIN thought the Senator was mistaken.

Mr. HUNTER read extracts from the journals of both Houses to sustain him. In that case the Senate had had no chance to give that printing to its officer, but was compelled to give it to the House printer. It was pretty nearly the same case with the Patent Office report. That document had not then been sent into the Senate. That document therefore also was sent to the House printer of its own choice. He had always been adverse to giving the public printing to editors or to a newspaper press. The document printing office, and when the Senator from Delaware brought forward a proposition under this amendment would not exceed \$2,500.

Mr. HAMLIN was opposed to the amendment because

that the increased cost for extra composition under this amendment would not exceed \$2,500.

Mr. HAMLIN was opposed to the amendment because it asided largely to the cost of printing, in consequence of the allowance to each printer for composition, which, under the present law, was paid but to one. He had no feeling of choice or favor between individuals. The law now allowed for composition but to one printer, and that was allowed to the printer of the House, they first ordering the work to be done. This amendment required double composition, for each printer was to print all the documents ordered by both houses, and consequently it would allow double composition for all the Senate printing. With respect to the census abstract, the Committee on Printing reported against Mr. Brodhead's motion to print some thousands of a very imperfect and unreliable abstract of the census, and in making that report were done with the matter. But the House passed a resolution respecting the printing of another and more perfect abstract of the census, and the joint Committee reported in fovor of printing it. That was a proposition originating in the House, and, according to all rule, was matter properly belonging to the House, and it was therefore first reported there. Had it been a Senate proposition it would have been first reported in the Senate. As regards the Patent Office Report as knew nothing. He read calculations to show that the Senate printer having the mechanical part and the House printer the other part—the two had relating the printing of the content of the part—the two had relating the printing of the content of the part—the two had relating the printing of the printer the other part—the two had relating the printing the printing part and the House printer the other part—the two had relating the printing the printing part and the House printer the other part—the two had relating the printing the printing part and the House printer the other part—the two had relating the printing part and the House printer the other that the increased cost for extra cor amendment would not exceed \$2,500.

tively a fair division of the number of pages of the report. He thought that comparing the relative cost of printing for the House and Senate for last Congress, with the probable relative cost of the same for this Congress, that the work was pretty fairly divided between the Senate and House printer. He also read calculations showing that the lowest estimate of incressed expenditure under this amendment for composition would not fall short of \$15,000.

Mr. BUTLER referred to the census abstract prepared by the House, and of which that body had ordered a hundred thousand copies to be printed, without giving the Senate any opportunity to have any voice as to what it should contain or what it should not centain. As an illustration of its contents, he said it entirely omitted all statistics of the number of acres of land under cultivation in several States, but had full tables of luastics, paupers, idiots, colleges and newspapers; information which could be easily obtained by State returns without any resource to the census. If the Senate had been consulted he would have left out idiots and paupers, and put in cultivated land. The House had ordered its printing and the Senate was compelled to have it printed as the House determined. If the Senate was to edit books published by the House, he wanted an opportunity for the Senate to write one page in it, for this reason he had arrasted the motion some time since for printing fifty thousand copies of that book. He was for changing the law so as that the Senate could order its own printing, and if it published books it could have a voice in saving what they should contain.

Mr. PEARCE said the only plausible argument sgainst the amendment was that it would add to the expense of printing. But even if it added an expense equal to what had been stated, that was no reason why it should not be adopted. He thought it was highly just and proper that the Senate should have the control of its own printing. That we have no exact that its own printer, whom it mad elected, should h

Mr. HOUSPON said the additional expense would be even \$5,000.

Mr. PEARCE said that only strengthened the argument. But even if it were \$13,000, it would be better to pay it than that the House, either by accident or design, should unjustly order and direct who should execute the Senate printing. If the House was to order all the Senate printing, it would be as well to provide at once that that body elect the Senate printer. The Senate ought to have control over the person executing its printing. It has no control over the House printer. It had over its own, and could, for failure of duty, dismiss him. The Senate had a constitutional right to regulate and control its own officers and their duties.

BAYARD said it was well known there was a scramble going on for this patronage. He thought is \$15,000 was not too much to prevent the state of feel which would spring up between the two Housesif this c-test was continued.

which would spring up between the two Houses if this contest was continued.

Mr. FITZPATRICK argued to show that the amendment would incur an additional expense of \$15,000.

Mr. BADGER reclied.

Mr. STUART opposed the amendment. He regarded it as nothing more nor less than a proposition to give the Senate printer \$15,000 more than he was entitled to by law. It increases the cost of printing \$15,000, and gives that much to the Senate printer. The reason why the law provided for two printers was, that it was supposed there was a possibility that the two Houses might at some time differ politically. Under other circumstances, it was contemplated the same person would be chosen by both Houses. The law was good sound and economical, and all the difficulty arising in its operation grow out of the election of printer by the Senate. Shall the Government of the United States be subjected to this additional expense, that the Senate may sustain an organ, while the argument in favor of this proposition was nothing more than the Senate having elected a printer, was bound to sustain him. If any scramble was going on he desired to leave it where it was. He did not desire nor did he expect to see the other House as a body engaging in it. He cared little for the parties interested. He had to confess that his proposition of the two organs in this confess that his proposition of the two organs in this matter—it was all one way. The Senate Committee on Printing were not over favorable to

Mr. PRATT said that he could not see that there was any scramble in this matter—it was all one way. The Senate Committee on Printing were not over favorable to the Senate printer. The House Committee was composed of friends of the House printer, and naturally inclined to give him all the work they could. As the Senate Committee was indifferent, the House Committee probably had the matter nearly all its own way.

The amendment was then agreed to—Yeas 24, Nays 12, Collect.

The silicitude of the state of

Mr. THOMPSON (Ky.) offered an amendment for com-

Wede Williams

Mr. THOMPSON (Ky.) offered an amendment for completing the Custom Houses at the following places: St. Louis, \$100,000, Mobile, \$65,000. Cincinnati, \$10,000. Louisville, \$10,000. Banger, \$20,000. Bath, \$20,000. Wilmington, Del., \$12,000. Providence, \$24,000.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to add to the amendment, for a new site for a Custom House at San Francisco, \$250,000. and for rebuilding the Custom House at Portland, \$200,000. Messrs. THOMPSON, GWIN, HAMLIN, BAYARD, GEYER and BELL advocated the amendment, and Messrs. HUNTER and PRAUT opposed it.

Mr. WELLER said the Custom House at San Francisco would not cost over half a million, and Government was now paying \$130,000 a year for rent. No building could be rented in San Francisco for lest than 3 per cent. a month on the original cost. The Government was now paying 3 per cent. a month for rent of buildings. He mentioned this circumstance that the country might have an opportunity of judging of the financial skill displayed by the legislative branch of the Government. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. NATHANIEL G. TAYLOR, elected from Tennessee, in place of Mr. Brookins Campbell deceased, appeared, and was qualified.

Mr. BENNETI said he had received a petition numer-

Peared, and was qualited.

Mr BENNETT said he had received a petition numerously signed from his colleagues. (Tatlor's District) ageinst the passage of the Nebraska bill, accompanied by a letter saying, that Mr. Taylor had asserted at a public meeting there, that he would vote against the bill or resign his seat. Did his colleague say so' or was the statement in The Union, saying that he would vote for it, published by his anthority!

Mr. TAYLOR replied he had nothing to remark on the Nebrasha bill, or on what opinions he had elsewhere expressed. He did not know, nor did he believe it was a proper subject on which to found an explanation with regard to the petition which his colleague has. He was willing that he (Bennett's should present it. If it had been sent to him he should have presented it, although it was opposed to his views. It made no difference to him whether he (Bennett) presented it or not. [Laughter.]

The House went into Committee on the bill authorizing the construction of the steam frigates.

Mr. KEITT (S. C.) addressed the Committee for an hour, insisting that the Missouri restriction has been a source of unnumbered woes, and in alluding to the Ordinance of 1787, said it was unconstitutional and a most graceless act. He defined and argued the powers of the Government, according to the principles of strict construction, defending the institution of Slavery, and claiming protection for it as for other property in the Territories.

Mr. EENTON (Mo) said that from the war of 1812, the question of a Navy has occupied the constant attention of statesmen. It seems to be admitted on all hands, that we must have one. How much? is the question. A navy for defending the granted, a navy for the protection of commerce is

must have one. How much ! is the question. A navy for defence is granted : a navy for the protection of commerce is granted; but when we come to a navy for conquest, and a navy to contend with the navies of the world, that is another question, which was not granted by the early founders of question, which was not granted by the early founders of the Republic. This is a continent, not an island. Our policy is peace, not aggression—it is defense, not conquest. This is our policy—those were the doctrines of earlier times. A standing army has always been condemned by the American people, and a standing navy, a navy in time of peace, was, long ago, rejected by the American people. The war of 1s12 changed our policy. We are to have a standing navy in time of peace. A wise man, defferson, in conversation, stated thirty years ago, that the great error was in establishing a Navy Board. That Navy Board being composed of naval officers, would from their knowledge of details, govern the Secretary of the Navy, who must always be a political man; and these naval men, taking professional views, and being fighting men, would procure ships for men, and men for for the ships—always having in view the contending powers of the world. We have thus been going on ever since laying the broad foundation of a navy. He believed we have seven navy yerds—the British have but two, and vet this biil provides that the Secretary of the Navy may have the vessels built by private contract. This looks discouraging. What would be thought of a man with several mills sending his cern in a tub to be ground by a neighbor! [Laughter.] He wished to recall the early wisdom of great men on this subject. He thought there was a radical error in undertaking to build a navy to contend with the world for the dominion of the reas. He thought our policy of stationary squadrons a mistaken policy. It is a British policy. That Government has a squadron for its islands at home, and for its islands and possessions in the four quarters of the world. We have no inducement to follow their plan of stationary squadrons, and he could see no adequate reason for keeping up our five stationary squadrons. He enumerated the gans and the expense of them, and said in early times the reasons were always given for jeending out a squadron. He was for cruisers and agai the Republic. This is a continent, not an island. Our policy is peace, not aggression-it is defense, not con-

with one paddle-wheel, or a vessel of George Law's or the Collins line, with steam armsment, could capture any sail-vessel affoat.

Mr. BOCOCK replied to Mr. Benton, showing that England has eleven places where vessels are built; but this bill has nothing to do with navy yards. He would here say, the Naval Committee have before them a proposition to abolish some of our yards. You might as well telk about fighting at sea with sail vessels as going into a battle field with helmet, shield and spear, and contending against the camoun and artillery of the present day. It was necessary to build these vessels; commerce required it. Nobedy contends that they are for agressive purposes. An efficient navy is to prevent other nations from attacking our commerce. The old adage is "Prevention is better than care." The dictates of common prudence require that we should construct these vessels.

Mr. STANTON Tenm, agreed with what was said by Mr. Benton relative to squadrons, and the management of our naval affairs. He, however, did not consider our naval force too large. He would vote for the bill because he thought our navy should have the proper kind of vessels, and be renovated in this way.

Mr. DAVIS R. I. offered an amendment that three of the proposed vessels shall be built by private contract, no one contractor to build more than one hull and engine. All vessels, he said, built at our navy yards cost twice as much as good vessels can be built for by private contract. He agreed with Mr. Benton, we should not build ships for conquest. He did not want a navy aslarge as that of England or France. He was against a descent on Caba as advocated the other day by the gentleman from New York, Mr. Lyon.

Mr. CUMMING (N. Y.) opposed the amendment. He

Lyon.

Mr. CUMMING (N. Y.) opposed the amendment. He knew by experience, having followed the sea for six years, that the vessels built by contract are injurious, not only to the Navy, but to the country. He therefore believed if these should be put out by contract it would be unwise in the extreme degree. They should be built at the government yards. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PHILLIPS (Als.) offered one to build two sloops of war. He said Mr. Benton's scheme would shut up our commerce within ourselves.

commerce within ourselves.

Mr. BOCOCK opposed the amendment. He was fearful of embarrossing the bill by adopting it and would not

Mr. BOCOCK opposed the amendment. He was fearful of embarresing the bill by adopting it and would not run the risk.

Mr. LYON (N Y) moved to amend by adding six sloops of war. He was surprised at Mr. Bocock a opposing the proposition to build sloops of war. There was more patrictism in this House than the gentleman imagined, men of large hearts and just sympathies who will be giad of the opportunity to give a just increase to the navy. Expediency applies to the school of politics in the day of Noah—the people laughed at him for building his ark which was the means of saving a small portion of markind, from whom we sprung, from the delage. Laughter? If the very air is beligerent everywhere; and it would appear as if here, during the debate on the Nebraska bill, Bellom was in our midst. [Laughter.] He then showed what sloops of war have done—and in reply to a question as to Captain lagrahams vessel, said the President stole the sunlight from South Carolina to gill his message. [Laughter and cries of "good."]. The great men of whom the gentleman from Missouri had spoken have passed away, leaving that gentleman here as prominent as one of the pillars of the Capitol, but he would remind him we now live in Young America.

Mr. CHANDLER (Pa.) had intended to propose an amendment for building sleops of war, but now thought if gentlemen attempt to hitch more on to the bill they would not be able to get it out of a channel of this kind, Mr. IXMS amendment was rejected.

Mr. STANTON (Ky.) offered an amendment, that two of the frigates shall be constructed on the Mississippi River, and spoke of the abundance of material there.

Mr. FULLER (Me.) opposed the apprending the men to man the ravy come from the schools of the northern fisheries. The amendment rejected.

Mr. GROW (Pa.) spoke about Government contracting with Messra. Collins and Sloo & Co., for carrying the mail, and their vessels to be turned into men-of war if necessary. He was opposed to rotting any more money until the six month's notice shall be given for termi

When you furnish such material to man your navy, we will build you vessels.

Mr. BCCOCK replied, asking, because of the wrong done by a former Congress, would the gentleman refuse an increase in the navy! Is this the policy of a statesman? A number of officers have long been waiting orders, because there are not ships for them, but when was it known that any one of them has ever proved false to his flag!

Mr. CLINGMAN offered an amendment, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend part of the money to expend part of the money to be appropriated by this bill to offer higher pay to the seamen. He said he understood the scarcity of seamen was the cause of several vessels in port not being sent out.

Mr. BCCOCK said the Secretary of the Navy already had that power, but the only difficulty is that the Committee of Ways and Means are a little too tight on the pursestrings.

FUNERAL OF JONATHAN HARRINGTON

neral solemnities of Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, were celebrated to day, and were very imposing. The Governor, Lieut Governor, Executive Council, and many members of both branches of the Legislature, were present. Eighteen military compan-ice and several Mas nic Orders were in the procession, and it is estimated that some 6,000 strangers were in the town The ceremonies were generally of a Masonic character, the deceased having been a Mason. The Rev. Geo. M. Randall, Grand Master of the Lodge of Massachusetts, preached

MARINE DISASTER.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 30, 1854. five miles off Cape Henry fell in with a hermaphrodite brig abandoned and mainmast gone. She belonged to Prov incetown, and the first two letters of her name were US.

for another alleged contempt purporting to have occurre-

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW-JERSEY.

TRESTON, Thursday, March 30, 1834.

In the United States Circuit Court to day, in the case of John D. Hager sgainst Thompson and others, as stated vesterday, it was decided that Hager might amend his bill of complaint on payment of costs. An order for producing the books of account was denied until an amended bill is before the Court at the next term. The Court advocrated.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CO.

PORTLAND, Thursday, March 30, 1834.

The Maine Legislature have passed a bill to incorporate the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. Messre. Hiram O. Alden, James Eddy, and their associates, are the applicants for the charter, which grants to the Company all the power requisite to enable them to proceed at once in the construction of the proposed subterransan line to the Pacific, for the furtherance of which a bill has been favorably reported upon in Congress.

FIRES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Bosros, Wednesday, March 30, 1854.

The steem planing mill, bedstead manufactory, &c. occupied by Huff & Collins, and S. P. Goodrich, in Milford, Mass, was destroyed by fire last night. Appleton Eames, a firemen, was killed.

The ropewalk of James Ackerman, in Cambridgeport, was burned last night, together with an adjoining dwelling-house.

law were in high glee and enjoyed the decision with much

law were in high give and enjoyed the decision with much apparent joy. The friends of the measure immediately set about reviewing their forces, both in the Senate and in the House. They say there is a prospect of passing the bill by the requisite two third vote. Indeed, they see no difficulty in accomplishing this, so for as the House is concerned. That is settled. The sticking point will be in the Senate and there. I believe, it will remain. It has been there from the commencement, and unless I am mistaken, there it will remain. The people have one account to settle with the Senate, as well as with the Governor, and we shall see if they will have a second.

KIDNAPPING AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I. Wednesday, March 29, 1854, The most exciting topic in this city just at present is the disappearance of two colored children which took place on

e 17th. The facts, as we have obtained them from George H

the 17th.

The facts, as we have obtained them from George H. Calvert. Esq the energetic Mayor of Newport, (who has exerted himself to the utmost to discover and trace out the perpetrators of this high handed outrage.) are as follows.

These children are aged eight and four years of age, they are bright muliatoes, and are said to be uncommonly sharp and intelligent. The father, (Charles Denton,) is a half breed—the Indian blood predominating. The eldest of the children, (William Denton,) is his own son, an illegitimate child, by his present wife, [Rachel Denton,) when the mother was but it eyears of age, the younger (Charles) is the son of a man to whom the woman Rachel was married after the birth of her first child; her husband dying she married this man Dayton. The parties have resided in Newport for the last six months. They were originally from Cold Spring, L. I, where the woman was brought up in the house of Miss S. W. Jones. At this place they bear a good character. After moving to Newport the man (who is a Methodist minister and a preacher among his people,) obtained employment as a laborer, and has up to the time of the present occurrence bore a fair reputation. On the evening of the 17th he went out of his house, carrying the children with him, saying that he would take them to walk and then go to the butcher's for some meat. At 10 P. M., he returned without the children, inquired for them, and on being informed that they had not returned, declared that they must be lest. Upon the following day he nottied some of his friends (colored people) of the matter, and they advised him to go to the Mayor, but this he declined or neglected to do. In the meantime the docks and wharves were examined by his friends under the supposition that they might have been drowned. Upon the day following the occurrence Mr. Calvert became cognizant of these facts, and interested himselfitimed actely in the matter, by setting persons to search and publishing a hand bill of which the following copy:

and interested himselfimmediately in the matter by setting persons to search and publishing a hand bill of which the following a copy:

\$\frac{c}{2}\$ 100 REWARD.—Missing, two colored child-following a copy:

\$\frac{c}{2}\$ 200 REWARD.—Missing, two colored child-following child-following

A WORD FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE

Business Correspondence of The Tribune.

HERRIMER, N. H., Tuesday, March 25, 1854. Inclosed please find \$25 for as many copies of THE Werkly Tringne, to be directed as above. This makes our list number fifty copies, which is doing very well, where a little more than a year ago only two copies of Tar TRIBUNK were taken. The fact is, the people here are just beginning to appreciate your paper, and although many of your readers here disagree with you on many of the subjects agitating the public mind, yet they do not fail to discover the value of THE TREETER AS A newspaper. Beside, they consider its entire independence of party discipline not the least of its merits. In the course of another year I think we shall be able to furnish you double our present number of subscribers.

This town is the place of nativity of the Governor elect of New Hampshire, and the adjoining town of Hillsbord gave birth to President Pierce, and these, with other towns in Merrimae and Hillsbord Counties, have ever been the stronghold of the Democratic party in this State. But the unblushing pro-Slavery measures of the present Administration have excited the attention of its friends hore, and they are looking with no little anxiety to see what the end of these things shall be

The Democracy of New Hampshire have professed to be par excellence the friends and advocates of the doctrines of the Wilmet Proviso, and they have even been taught this creed by Flerce, Norris, Williams, and others, and they are not a little puzzled by their unpractised logic to reconcile the favorite measure of the Administration with the doctrines of this creed. New Hampshire has generally responded amen to every pro-Slavery iniquity broached by examiling calificians, but the prospect is that the base beginning to appreciate your paper, and although many of

doctrines of this creed. New Hampshire has generally responded amen to every pro Slavery iniquity broached by gambling politicians, but the prospect is that the base project of abolishing the Missouri Compromise will prove an "eye opener" to the Granite State, and that she will no longer consent to be harmssed to the bar of Slavery to be lashed by Southern task masters. One thing is very certain that no man, with the smell of Nebraska upon his garments, can be elected Senator from New Hampshire this year.

is year.

The two first weeks of March with us were very mild.

The snows began to melt, the streams to free The two first weeks of March with us were very mand sunny. The snows began to melt, the streams to free themselves of ice, and the spring birds began to make their appearance, and spring seemed to be rushing upon us in a hurry. But, for the past ten days, the weather has been that of mid winter, and sovere at that. We have now two or three feet of snow, and first rate sleighing, and are apparently so nearer seed time than we were the midall the first rate.

LECTURE ON LABOR.

Benjemin J. Morrill. a working house carpenter, being selected for the purpose by an Association of that trade, lectured last evening at the Tabernacle before a tolerably large audience on the Rights and Wrongs of Labor. He claimed the right of the laboring man to be respected as a gentleman, to receive wages adequate to the support of himself and his family, and to share in the profits on the produce of his labor. The lecturer exhosted all laboringmen to perfect themselves in their crafts, improve their minds, and join organizations such as that which he represented. He was attentively listened to, and the andlence applauded the prominent parts of his discourse, among which was an aliusion to the Nebraska bill, which he denounced as a base breach of compact, and an attempt to degrade free labor.

THE BRICKLAYERS.

A meeting of the members of the New York Brick-layers Protective Union was held last evening at Merritt's Hall, in Spring st., at which there was a large attendance. The Fresident Mr. E. Collins occupied the Chair, and Ji Lask acted as Secretary. The only basiness transacted was the adopting of the By Laws, and the election of new members. This Society was organized five weeks since, and previous to fast evening, 512 members had enrolled their names. The number who joined last evening swells the list to about 600. It is estimated that there are 2,304 journeymen bricklayers in this City. THE BRICKLAYERS.

COURT OF APPEALS—March 29, P. M.—Argument of No. 5 concluded. No. 6 passed. No. 7. George E. L. Hyatt, administrator, &c., respt. agt. Columbus W. Seeley, appt. On argument, Mr. N. Hill, Jr., counsel for appt; Mr. Samuel Beardsley, counsel for respt. No. 22 reserved till April 14.

nel Beardsley, counsel for resp.

April 14.

March 30—Present all the Judges, except Justice Gardiner. Argument of No. 7 concluded. Na. 13e atruck off naiso, No. 92. No. 8 reserved till April 10. Nos. 10, 12, 13 and 14, reserved till fourth week. No. 11, Cowell, respondent, agt. Ruckman, appellant, argued. Mr. John Van Buren counsel for appullant; Mr. John H. Raynolds for respondent. No. 15. Enoch W. Clarke and others, respondents, agt. the President, &c., Merchants Bank, New York, appellants. Mr. Edward Sandford counsel for appellants. Mr. D. Lord for respondents. Argument my concluded at 4 o clock.

[Alb. Eye. Journal, 30th.

of the treasury in this way. Mr. Campbell's resolution of inquiry has brought forth from The Olio Statesman a full statement of Medary's case. The substance of it is that Medary really took the outfit, \$9,000, and being hard up didn't return it when he bidn't go to Chili. to which country he was the accredited Embaseador. But it is now alleged that he has since, by dint of great screwing and twisting, raised the wind and refunded the money. Whether it has been done since Campbell's resolution was introduced, we are not informed by The Statesman. GERMAN EMIGRANTS TO MEXICO.—The latest advices

thinking. To our apprehension such an apology as this is a little worse than none. The Washington Union

The Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, evidently

did a good job the other day in calling for a scruting into the case of sundry gentlemen who had been appointed to Foreign Missions and after pocketing their

from Mexico inform us that the Government of that country has sent Mr. Rafael, late Consul to New-York, to Germany, in order to induce Germans to emigrate to Mexico. It is well known that there are a good many Germans in that country already, and that they are highly esteemed there, being composed mostly of the more intelligent class— merchants, mechanics, and scientific men. The intention of the Mexican Government is now to induce farmers and other laborers to come there, in order to develop the natural resources of the country. Up to this date religious intol erance has been a great impediment in the way of carrying out such a plan, but a bill for freedom of religion has been before the National Congress for some years, and it is now intended by the Government to make it a law, as otherwise no emigration of Germans can be hoped for. This has nothing to do with a decree more recently promulgated requiring all immigrants to be Catholies: it is a project in-tended, as we learn, to supersede and abrogate that, at

least so far as the Germans are concerned. The Mexican Government take this action on the advice of a German gentleman in this City, who called the atten tion of General Arista to this subject in 1851. But Arista. although favorable to the plan, was not able to carry it out. The project has recently been renewed by the same gentle man, and has been acted upon by Santa Anna. It is further contemplated by the present Government of Mexico to start a German paper in the City of Mexico, in which infor mation is to be given about the resources of the country. and the advantages it offers to immigrants. This paper is chiefly to circulate in Germany.

We are desired to state, and deem it only just to comply with the request, that the projectors of the Darien Ship Canal by no means regard the recent reports, or the pain ful disappearance of Lieut. Strain's party, as conclusive against the practicability of their enterprise. There is still a British a French and an American exploring party on the ground, besides the engineers sent out by the Company. From none of these have any official reports yet been received, either by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Crampton, Mr. Sartiges or Dr. Black, the agent of the Company. Until they have finished their investigations and made their reports, the public judgment, it is said, ought to be suspended on the question

SHIP'S REPORTS.-Merchants, the friends of pascengers and even the agents of the Cunard steamers, have often plained that the press failed to get over the wires from Helifax and publish the ship's reports of vessels spoken on the passage, the weather, and other incidents of the voyage. on the arrival of the Royal Mail steamers at that port. have to say in reply, that the fault is not with the press, the agents of which never fail to apply to the proper officer of the steamers as soon as they arrive at Halifax, and when possible, procure for us every item of interest connected with the voyage, and transmit the same with our usual fall summery of European news. This course was taken on Wednesday on the arrival of the Canada, but, much to our disappointment, the purser of the steamer said he had no ship's report for the press. We must, therefore, wait thirty six hours longer than was necessary to learn whether the Canada brings any tidings of the Baltic, which was considerably over due at Liverpool when the Canada sailed The ship's report of the Canada may also relieve the solici tude felt for the safety of the City of Glasgow, which has

been nearly a month at sea, and is bound to Philadelphia. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN VENEZUELA.-Notwithstanding the injuries suffered by private fortunes, and the prostrate condition to which the public treasury of Venezuela has who who at that period had the supreme power of the State, which they had possessed since the year 1830, it is worthy of remark that the administrations that have succeeded them have given favorable impulses to the State, although the unfortunate situation of affairs have obliged

the preservation of public tranquillity.

The Secretary of the Interior of the Administration of Gen Monagas has presented to Congress various projects for public improvements, which they have taken into consideration, and which will most probably become laws. He especially directs their attention to public education. following are articles copied from the bills presented

by him on that subject to Congress:

"ART. I. That the sum of \$16,000 be annually appropriated for the maintenance of two young mem from each province to be sent to Europe, that they may be instructed in the veterinary art, and in the alements of other useful and practical arts." In That a public Seminary for the instruction of young samples be established in the capital of each province."

"ART. I. That for the present, the capital of "AD ON De appropriated, in order to defray in part, the expenses of said established. We have compared some official documents of those adnistrations which in Venezuela are termed oligarchies), with those of the recent administrations which are liberal, and find, as a result, that under the latter, public primary education has greatly increased in the Republic. In the year 1845 there were in the province of Truxillo twenty four primary schools, where there are at present thirty six : at

the same date in the province of Barquisimeto there were

forty six, and there now are 74; in Carabobo there were

fifty three schools in which one thousand five hundred and

sixty three boys were educated ; there are at present seven-

TENNESSEE-[OFFICIAL]

ty six schools and two thousand four hundred scholars, and so it is in other provinces.

CIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

CONGRESS.

1853.

Whig Dem. Why Dem. Was.

Taylor, Millian. Taylor, Campbell. Sest.

701 577. 441 219. 1179.

6502 782. 894 1179. 568

364 75. 456 83. 388

578 223. 720 240 743

876 107. 823 1449 789

273 753. 357 1174 250

228 241. 197 200. 241

657 614. 281 703. 778

656 94 869 119 565

372 239 869 SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

votes. Campbell's majority 143; Scott's, 846. At the meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Williamsburgh on Wednesday evening, the following named genitmen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Chairman, R. M. Coit: Secretary, S. R. Hoggett: Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Barter; Treasurer, J. H. Mann.

Total 5265 4547.....5387 5530.....6108 Taylor is elected by 718 majority. Boyce had 64 votes scattering 2. In 1833, Watkins, Ind. Whig, had 3,988

Mann.

Kings County Hospital.—Extract from the report for the week ending March 28: Remaining in Hospital, 472: received by order of Superintendents, 68: born, 7—total 547. Transferred to almshouse, 2: discharged, 42: deceased, 8—total remaining 495. BURIED IN A WELL.—A man named Frank Hughes was at work digging a well in Newark yesterday at noon, and at 25 feet depth it caved in and buried him 15 feet deep.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A little girl five years of age, daughter of Mr. John Hogencamp, of Paterson, N. J. was so badly burned on Saturday last by her clothes taking fire that she died. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By ond with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED SATES.—Geo. W. Brandreth
of New-York, for the port of Tumbes, in Pera Augustas W Scharit of Missori, for the port of Falmouth, in England. William S.
Venable of Tennesses, to be Socretary of the Legation of the United
States in Brasil.

copies the explanation of The Republican, and dubs it MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. frank and forcible " But unless the Administration intend to recall Mr. Spence and send a man of sense in his place, we question the good taste of the organ in copying what The Republican has to say in behalf of its friend. It is precisely one of those cases of which it may be predicted, " the least said the soonest mended."

ALBANY, Thursday, March 30, 1854. come to this decision from a sense of duty. Temperance men must now do their duty.

EDWD C. DELEVAN.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

their votes often tend directly toward this end There will be no duel. A long correspondence has taken

fair will be amicably settled.

The excitement in the Senate about the Gadaden Treaty is equal to that on the Nebraska swindle.

reparating offices.

The amount now in the United States Treasury is

Nobody can tell anything certain about the Cutting and Breckenridge affair, and various contradictory reports are

o'clock this afternoon, and apprehension is consequently felt that a hostile meeting will take place to morrow morn The case of Capt Schammburg was given to the Jury

this afternoon and a verdict is expected to morrow.

SENATE... Washington, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

Mr. EVERETT presented a memorial from the American Society for the Advancement of Science, praying the establishment of a Geographical Bureau connected with the Congress Library.

Mr. FISH presented a memorial from the owners of stemboats on the Hudson River, complaining of the act of 1850, regulating vessels propelled by steam, and asking that steamers not carrying passengers be exempted from the requirements of that law.

Mr. BELL, presented potitions from Baptists of Tennessee, in favor of securing religious freedom to Americans in foreign countries.

MELLER thought this amendment was nothing

scrape and comes home proclaiming our flag has been inguilted, or some such trash as that; the people being patriotic have their blood fired up and a war is the consequence.
But we want ships for the protection of commerce, had not
for conquest and the dominion of the seas. If we are to
have a naval policy, he wanted to know it. We should go
back to the wisdom of our fathers.

Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C.) said, in 1812 our tunnage was
one million or twelly handred thousand; now it is four

one million or twelve hundred thousand; now it is four million tuns. If the navy thirty years ago was not too strong to protect commerce, it was too weak now. At that time Britain built awkward hulks, and the consequence was, our second class frigates, such as Com. Porter commanded, could outsail them. He remembered but one that was captured—the President, Com. Decatur.

one that was captured—the President, Coin. Declaration The reason why our vessels committed such havoe was, they were able to outsail the British vessels and get out of the way if necessary; but since then there has been an entire change in the armament—the introduction of steam power, not depending on the winds. A steamboat with one paddle-wheel, or a vessel of George Law's or the Collins line, with steam armament, could capture any self-areas a facet.

LEXINGTON, Mass , Thursday, March 30, 1854.

The schooner Moro, arrived at Norfolk, reports: Twenty-We have no mail this morning south of Wilmington. The weather here is cold, and a snow storm is prevailing. THE INDIA RUBBER CASE.

up here before the U.S. Circuit Court, omitted to state that this was an attempt to set aside the Master's Report made last term in my favor upon notice to me, but in which my opponents signally failed; and after which the coursel of this combination filed a large number of affidavits and sprang a motion without notice and in my absence, about a year ago, which they strangely enough ventured not to touch when the whole subject of my pretended con-tempt was before the Master. No one can fail to discern the true character of these continual harrassing proceed inge. Judge Grier evidently viewed the matter rightly. for he turned this far fetched new attempt very summarily over to the same Master who had once reported me not in

RAILROAD COLLISION AND DELAY—NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.
ALBASY, Thursday, March 30, 1854.
The express train which left here at 5 o'clock yesterday,
P. M., raminto an engine on the track near Hudson, causing considerable delay.
The express due here at 10 o'clock last evening arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.
No boat left here last night on account of the ice and low water, and probably none will leave to night.
The Oregon is still aground.

and when the vessels are built, having no further use for them, the parties engage in the game of cannon balls di-rected at the arms, legs and heads of one another; and when this is done it has no more effect on nations than if two private citizens fight a duel. Mr. Jefferson's language was, that the naval officer who goes forth carries the sov-ereignity of his country with him. He gets into some

trings.

Pending the consideration of the amendment, the Com-

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, March 30, 1834. Your correspondent's account of the India Rubber Case

HORACE H. DAY.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO From Our Own Correspondent
ALBANY, Thursday, March 30, 1884 You will have learned that the Governor had determined to veto the Temperance bill The announcement here created considerable exchement. The opponents to the